Appendix E

Transcript (Court Report) from Scoping Meeting on March 4, 2010 in Imperial County, California.

ORIGINAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WEST CHOCOLATE MOUNTAINS RENEWABLE ENERGY EVALUATION AREA

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING AGENDA

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 2010

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

LOCATION:

Calipatria Inn and Suites

700 N. Sorensen Avenue

Calipatria, CA

TIME:

6:30 p.m. to 7:02 p.m.

REPORTED BY:

JUDITH W. GILLESPIE, CSR, RPR

(No. 3710)

JOB NO. 68891JG



APPEARANCES 1 2 BLM STAFF PRESENT: REPRESENTING 3 John Dalton BLM Desert District 4 Sean Hagerty BLM Sacramento 5 Daniel Steward El Centro Field Office 6 Charlie Christe BLM Desert District 7 Carrie Simmons El Centro Field Office 8 El Centro Field Office Linda Hughes 9 Travis Whitney Ecology & Environment, 10 Inc., BLM Consultant 11 David McIntyre Ecology & Environment, Inc., BLM Consultant 12 AUDIENCE PARTICIPANTS: 13 Major Ernie Govea Marie Barrett 14 Jamie Hall Mark Graw Sandra Stoneburner Desi Vela 15 Leon and Linda Lesicka Luis Olmedo Renee Rivard Pamela Epstein 16 Larry Smith Steven Lee Vince Hernandez Larry Bailey 17 Julia Martinez Alexander Schreiner Terry Weiner Chris Meador 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

Calipatria, CA

Thursday, March 4, 2010

P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

MR. DALTON: We have a very brief overview of the project, and then we will try and break up and have more of an open house.

My name is John Dalton. I'm the project lead for the West Chocolate Mountains project, and Sean Hagarty is our lead from Sacramento. Daniel Steward is the acting field manager for El Centro. Carrie Simmons, the archaeologist with BLM, and Linda Hughes, acting branch chief. David McIntyre, our consultant with E&E, Inc., and we also have Travis Whitney from E&E out there signing in and handing out materials. And did I miss anybody? Well, we have Judy Gillespie, our court reporter, and Bailey, nice to have you here.

I just want to make sure everyone has had an opportunity to sign in. We have materials out there, so maps, Federal Register notice, I believe there is a copy of the news release that went out.

Our purpose in meeting on this project -- and by the way, for those of you who haven't seen the project area, we have other maps. This is the project

area.

So our purpose -- we have two actions with this proposed EIS. The broad action is whether or not renewable energy is appropriate in this area: geothermal, solar and wind. And the other action is to address a pending geothermal lease application. This helps us to implement the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and assist California in meeting the State Renewable Energy Standard.

So here is the project area, 1 mile east of Niland and extends 16 miles to the northwest and 10 miles to the southeast of Niland. And the West Chocolate Mountains Renewable Energy Evaluation Area consists of 59,095 acres of the evaluation area; 19,700 acres of BLM-managed surface lands; 3,200 acres of California State Lands Commission lands; 31,551 acres of private land, including 1,782 acres of splitestate. So it's private surface/federal minerals; and 2,862 acres of lands acquired from Catellus Corporation, and those were acquired by the Wildlands Conservancy and donated to BLM.

Issues include: Threatened and endangered and special status species; sensitive vegetation communities; special area designations; visual resources; and water quality and quantity, areas of

high potential for renewable energy development; and cultural resources. We also have concerns with the Department of Defense. There could be conflicts in regards to air space, with regards to wind and solar. So those are just some of the identified issues.

Again, the reason we are here tonight is to go through the scoping process and hopefully come up with some other issues.

We have the reasonably foreseeable development scenario for renewable energy. This is our best guess. It's the numbers we are using to further our analysis. This is not project-specific, so there is nothing we can base an actual project on with regards to impacts. So with that, we can talk about this; we can talk about some of these. We have the Geothermal RFD Scenario. Do you want to briefly go through this?

MR. HAGERTY: The Imperial Valley has a tremendous amount of impact: 19 power plants currently producing 375 megawatts of power, more than enough for a city the size of 400,000 people. But in this area, the project area as John described it covering about 19,000 acres of public land, maybe about almost 60,000 acres of land altogether, we don't have any personal knowledge of what that area may hold

as far as a resource. Nobody has drilled it. There have been some shallow wells built up near the Fountain of Youth Spa. But those are fairly shallow manifestations of the resource. When we talk about geothermal development, we are looking at a resource that may be down 4,000 feet in depth. So there aren't any wells in the area.

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We have an inkling of what the energy potential might be. Our best guess is that this strip of land, including both private and federal, we are not specific of where because we don't know where, but we feel that it probably could support upwards of about 150 megawatts of development. That could be three power plants. It could be four. It could be maybe two. We don't know.

But we are guessing that based upon the amount of acreage and the location parallel faulting system, parallel to the Salton Sea area, perhaps about 150 megawatts. That would include three power plants, about 50 megawatts a piece, probably similar type of design, flash, but it could be binary, where they pump the fluid up, it goes through a heat exchanger and vaporizes, turns the turbine, and makes electricity. And the water is now cooled a bit and because of the heat exchangers, is injected back in the ground.

At our East Mesa Field down east of Brawley, out of the six power plants, five of them are binary. So in this case, at least for geothermal development, if leasing was a decision to be made for offering leases -- and that is a decision, along with these lease applications pending -- then this is the type of scenario that we might expect to see. It could be a lot less; it could be a little bit more. We won't know until a decision is made to let a lease.

I do know that just immediately east of Niland, that Ormat -- Ormat is the name of a company, that they do have an exploration project on private land for about 60 test wells adjacent to our project area. But it's on private lands, so we have no jurisdiction over that. Imperial County has approved their wells, but they have not begun to drill. So testing that land may have an implication for what we might have here.

Moving on to solar energy: Solar energy becomes a little bit more nebulous. Obviously, it's sunny down here, where the sun spends the winter. So there is a potential for solar energy development in this area. There was an application filed a year ago for a photovoltaic system to the east and northeast of Niland. That's been withdrawn, so it's no longer out

there. But obviously, there is a potential for solar energy, as it is throughout the desert. And many of you probably know about projects in the northern part of the desert or out near Las Vegas, a lot of interest and a lot of competition for those lands.

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So far right here, there is interest. hasn't been brought forward to our agency. But using data supplied to us by Department of Energy, we feel that if a large solar array is set up, we might have 12 maybe 150 megawatt of PV systems or nine solar thermal. The difference is that the PV system is what you might have on your roof. It's actually converting sun into electricity, whereas the solar thermal is actually like a magnifying glass in reverse, or basically a trough, a column that focuses the sun's energy into a pipe that contains a fluid. heats up the fluid and that vaporizes and turns a turbine to produce electricity. You find out that a lot of these energy sources are used the same way to create a vapor that turns a turbine and turns a generator.

So our expectation is that if a decision was made to consider solar energy in the area, this would be if people applied for the lands through a right-of-way, if BLM decided to issue rights-of-way, it might

be 18,000 acres in this area of 60,000 acres, and that's a big hit. And so far there's no applications pending. And overall in terms of the desert the solar potential is good, but it's good in other places.

A little more factual, a little more solid would be the wind energy potential. Again, Semper Energy, the parent company of SDG&E, did have an application covering several thousand acres in the southeastern portion of the project area that has also been withdrawn.

There are wind resources here based upon energy potential coming in from the Department of Energy. Obviously, there is a lot of wind that blows across the sea coming in from the west. Also it shifts during the season. That's why the sand dunes are out there and they are basically running northwest/southeast because in the summertime we get a lot of wind coming up from the Gulf of California and in the the wintertime the wind reverses.

So there is potential here. If somebody was interested, it would be up to the BLM to consider that application on a case-by-case basis. And this document is to consider, is this the type of energy source compatible with the area?

If we look at the reasonable foreseeable

development scenario as outlined through data from the Department of Energy, again, we basically have 45 megawatts of wind energy that could be developed in the area. It's not a big wind area, not great potential, but it does have potential.

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Overall surface disturbance here in terms of BLM, in terms of total disturbance, the reason why there is a difference there is again because BLM doesn't manage the entire 65,000 areas of the project area, only about 19,000 acres. The rest is private or state. So there is some potential here, but again, there are no applications pending. And all three of these scenarios, it's a best guess estimate. We need to consider that if any decision is going to be made later on down the road, and that's where your input is critical.

MR. DALTON: Okay. We have five alternatives aside from the no action alternative. This is what we have so far: A, leasing geothermal, solar and wind leases. This is opening up the land to all three.

We have B, which is the full geothermal and solar, and no wind leases. C, the full geothermal, partial solar and no wind leases; and D, full solar leases only; and E, full geothermal lease only.

This is our range so far. This is not to say

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we are not developing and restructuring these existing alternatives. It's important -- this is a very checkerboarded area of land ownership, so it's important that we work together to try and develop and just hone in on our alternatives and meet the purpose.

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Why are we here? We are preparing the EIS.

We have just started the process. This is the scoping opportunity, and we want to hear from everyone on potential issues, comments. We can't pretend to know everything that's out there, so we really look to our constituents, public, all participants to help us identify further and go over our purpose and meet that challenge.

We did a brief project overview. This is the opportunity for the public to provide information to the BLM and identify any of their concerns. This is the information that we will take, then, and analyze. And it will go into the document. I would like to say that it's real important to give substantive comments. A lot people give us a statement, but sometimes it's nothing more than I vote for No. 2. We want something that we can help identify and analyze. If there is a sensitive species that you are aware of out there and we are not, those types of things are all good comments that will help us to get a good document.

We are the lead agency for NEPA. This is not a -- well, let me back up. We do have some cooperators on this project, but it isn't an EIS/EIR. So in preparation of the EIS, the Notice of Intent was published February 20, 2010. We have a 30-day scoping period started February 10 and will continue through March 19th of this month. The draft EIS and public comment period is 90 days. We anticipate that document available to the public summer of 2010. And the final EIS, Fall of 2010 also. And the Record of Decision, 60 days after the Final EIS, and that would be late winter, so 2010-2011.

Our objectives for NEPA, we would like to allow the public to identify their concerns and reasonable alternatives for analysis, analyze environmental impacts of the proposed project and alternatives, and identify ways to avoid or reduce environmental impacts. This is what we are looking for from the public and others is to be able to come up with the concerns and to help us better identify our alternatives and the analysis within the document.

These, of course, will help us to be able to make a decision at the end when the EIS is completed.

You can send the comments to me. There is the address. We also have a Web site set up. You can fax

them, e-mail them. Again, they'll be accepted through March 19 of 2010.

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So with that I would like to thank everybody and open it up to an open house.

Is there anything that any of the staff would like to add? With that, we can break up, and feel free to ask us any questions; okay?

MR. HAGERTY: We have lots of goodies. We also have the reporter here, if folks would like to give comments.

MR. DALTON: The court reporter is here tonight not to take notes for the report of this meeting, but rather to take your comments down. So should you have your comments ready, please come and see Judy, and she will take your comments.

MR. McINTYRE: We have comment sheets in the front where Travis is standing. We have pens if you want to write your comment tonight. If you want to leave your comment with us, there is a box in the front. That will go into the record. And also you can mail them to John. There are addresses on the comment sheet or e-mail in to the e-mail address.

MS. BARRETT: I had a question. How does this fit in with public use of these lands? You listed all geothermal, all this, combinations thereof.

Will it still be open for multiple use of public use?

MR. DALTON: That's a good question. With solar, you take it out of the loop. You are changing that class. A multiple use class from L or M to intensive, and that really removes it. So that's what we are looking at to see if this is appropriate for this area.

MR. STEWARD: And also, to clarify, with this process we are going through right now, this is kind of programatic in nature because we are not responding to a specific application for solar or wind. We are just looking at a reasonably foreseeable development scenario of what we think might be developed down there. So we want analysis, if someone does apply for a project.

But what decision we will make out of this document, it wouldn't keep people from recreating, hunting, riding, camping, whatever other recreational activities that folks are partaking of legally out there right now. They can still do so in the future. But if we do have like a solar application or wind or geothermal application for actual development, then that will really depend on what the planned development is for that project and what things come out of the additional NEPA analysis. Because if there

is a project someone applies for in the future, we will have an additional NEPA document tiering off this document, but we will be analyzing public use with that.

MS. WEINER: Terry Weiner, Desert Protective Council. You need to address air quality issues with any scraping of the earth here, dust being airborne.

MR. DALTON: Thank you, Terry. With that, if we could break up, maybe we could talk and answer any of your questions. Okay?

(The meeting was opened for conversation with staff and consultants, with individuals invited to make statements on the record.)

STATEMENT BY CHRIS MEADOR:

MR. MEADOR: Chris Meador, Wildlife Research
Institute.

Well, I just wanted to make sure -- I was at a meeting of the Fish and Wildlife Service over the past two days. It was a Golden Eagle Colloquium meeting among basically all the different government agencies from Fish and Wildlife to BLM to California Fish and Game. And Fish and Wildlife is coming out with new rules and regulations regarding take on

Golden Eagles. They have acknowledged that there is a national decline with the Golden Eagle population and in response to that, their new rules are saying there is going to be zero take on Golden Eagles. There is going to be a lot of changes in the permit process for take regarding energy projects from wind and solar, et cetera.

And although there are no specific projects for the Chocolate Mountain area at this time, I think studies for the Golden Eagle are going to be done by the current consultant, and if specific projects do come up, that it would be very important to include Golden Eagles in the environmental assessment since this is going to be a very important part of the new permit process, especially pertaining to take, which these energy projects most likely would produce.

(End of open house and discussion at 7:02 p.m.)

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

March 4, 2010.

I, Judith W. Gillespie, a Certified Shorthand Reporter, No. 3710, for the State of California, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages comprise a full, true and correct transcription of the proceedings had and the testimony taken at the hearing in the hereinbefore-entitled matter of Thursday,

Dated this 15th day of March, 2010, at Riverside, California.

JUDITH W. GILLESPIE, CSR, RPR, CLR